BUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1879.

Subscription Hates. Dany (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month, or \$6.50 ear, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.70. Pear, postpaid; with Sunday edition, \$7.7 Sunday (8 pages), \$1,20 per year, postp Warner (8 pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending Sept. 13, 1879, was:

122.003 Weekly... 1 18.536 Thursday 1 19.173 Friday 119.359 Saturday Total for the week.....

The Political Prospect.

The Democrats are steadily gaining con adence in the reflection of Gov. Robinson Many who were discouraged at first are now hopeful.

But, on the other hand, it is said all the brish, throughout the State, will vote for Mr. KELLY. Should they do so it is easy to see khat, while they could not elect him, they would certainly defeat Gov. Robinson.

The Result in Maine.

For twenty-two years Maine stood at the head of the Republican column of States that never wavered in fidelity to the party. The tidal wave of 1874, which swept even Massachusetts from her moorings, did not shake the stability of Maine. The old-fashloned popular majority of twelve thousand for Governor, and a complete delegation to Dongress, bore witness to her steadfast adbesion to the cause, when so many others faltered in their devotion.

Last year, under an exceptional condition of circumstances, favored by a depression of all the industries of the State, and by discontent with the leaders, sufficient to induce more than eleven thousand Republicans to stay away from the polls, and by the impulse of a new movement, resulting from hard times, the Greenbackers and Demoerats combined were able to elect a major-Ity of the Legislature on joint ballot. By the peculiar law of Maine they were thus anabled to choose the Governor, and to get control of the State Government for the time being. Two members of Congress were also among the spoils of this unexpected wictory.

The Republicans were temporarily stunne by their defeat, and at once began to organize for the contest this year, made more Important in view of the Presidential struggle in 1880. The canvass was intensified by the aspirations of Mr. BLAINE as a candidate for the nomination. No such extraordinary exertion was ever made before in the State. Members of the Cabinet, Senators, Representatives, and other public men from all parts of the country were brought into the campaign as auxiliaries to BLAINE, who commanded the whole forces with skill, wast energy, and an unscrupulous use of all the resources at his disposition.

The most powerful factor in the canvass was money, which the Republicans had in large amounts, and expended freely in the purchase of votes in the cities and the close districts, according to the testimony of all the impartial witnesses on the spot. In this respect their opponents could not, and did not, pretend to compete with them. Bulldozing by employers was carried on to a disgraceful extent, and it is charged, and will come the subject of investigation when Congress meets, that the pensioners of the United States were threatened by the examining surgeons with adverse reports as to their disabilities unless they voted the Republican ticket.

After all these desperate efforts, what is the result? Mr. BLAINE claims a great tri umph, and telegraphed to Washington, in his peculiar way, "We have swept every-thing." The Republicans succeeded in recovering the Legislature, and that is about the sum total of their boasted victory. Their former majority of twelve or thirteen thousand has wholly disappeared, and the prestige of Maine as a Republican State is gone, and with it the chances of BLAINE as a candidate, if they were ever seriously entersained since his overthrow at Cincinnati.

A Telling Republican Argument.

The acquittal of GULLY in Mississippl in the face of Mrs. Chisholm's clear and posttive testimony will exert no little influence on the approaching Presidential election. It is easy to say that it has no more bearing apon national affairs than the undue postponement of the Rev. Mr. HAYDEN'S trial n Connecticut.

But most of the Northern people do not look upon it that way. They regard the bloody outrages at the South, like that by which Mr. CHISHOLM died, as proofs that he war is not yet entirely fought out-that ts victories are not yet complete; and they re naturally apprehensive that if the Democratic party, which includes the forner Confederates, almost to a man, were to ret control of the Executive Department of he Government, such outrages would inrease in number and that Union men in the ld slave States would find life hardly en-

lurable, even if possible. We believe the American people, by a large majority, are determined, first and oremost, that the fruits of the war shall be ully preserved, and that the slaveholding spirit shall never be permitted to rule the pation again. They care more for this than they do for the currency or any other question. Hence arises the most formidable diffibulty in the election of a Democratic candi-

The following is a portion of Mrs. CHIS-HOLM's testimony:

"When I got in I found that Journy was dead. His blothes were on fire, and I wet my fingers in his blood and put out the fire. Consults thought that she had put sut the fire, but she did not complete the work. They had forme the body behind the cages, so as to prevent him seing trampled to pieces. The crowd cried out, Fire he jail!' and we feared we should be burned out. We rot everything in readiness to leave. My daughter said. is we started down the stairs, that Johnny died an easy leath, and that it was better to be shot than to be burned Stopped by the grating door. Here Gully had a gur rough the grate, and I thought he was going him at my husband. I cried out to Mr. Chianola, My daughter threw her arms about he er's neck, and cried out, 'Have you not had denough for one day? If you want more, take mine, and spare my precious paps. Mr. Gully burned the gun again and shot her in the arm, breaking her bracelet, and driving the crushed signs into her arm. He stepped back then, and that let us out of the stairway to the first floor, and we bried to take refuge behind some boxes in the rear end of the hall. My husband had already received several hots, and was now shot once more-this time in the hip. My daughter received in all five shots in the calf of the ap her arm with a handkerchief. Her face was stream mg with blood. We paused there, and the growd with one shot her in the leg. She ran back and told me of it, and I cautioned her not to go to the door again. Some lp came in and we carried Mr. Chisnoth home, I carry ng his head, Chay, our son, his limbs, and the sid his brms. On our way some men came after us, and Coxxx has held up her bleeding arm and pleaded for help."

sithfully described. They rekindle the birit which raised and sustained the Union | tion to their native mountains and their

armies in the war, and politicians who think resolute aversion to foreign domination. this spirit will down at the first bidding do not understand its power.

Too Many Sermons.

The Rev. Dr. Swing of Chicago, a preacher who has made himself pretty widely known through his theological eccentricities, now comes forward with the assertion that s minister cannot produce two good sermons for Sunday. "An intellectual man," says the Rev. Dr. Swino, "dare not quit producing and creating and reshaping; he dare not make use of his old manuscripts; but neither dares he make a mere guinea fowl of himself and gobble incessantly."

This may be a very smart speech, but it is not the sort of language that a preacher who is really earnest in his work, and has the enthusiastic desire to instruct and benefit other people, is apt to use. He will not measure what he does by the labor it costs him, but by the results it accomplishes. Instead of fretting over the preparation of one half-hour sermon, trimming, polishing, and decorating it, he has so much to say that he thinks only of how shall the manner of his utterance most clearly and forcibly express what he is eager to proclaim. If he can get sinners to listen to him, he will give them not one but two or even three sermons on a Sunday, and long for its coming in order that he may have the opportunity of impressing his thoughts on his hearers.

We do not object to reducing the number of sermons which are now delivered. Some of them are not worth hearing at all, for they are discussions of the very gravest subjects by men who have neither the intellectual grasp nor the integrity of life to handle questions which concern men's mortal and immortal interests. They may be the cheap and flabby essays of untrained minds and preachers who can have nothing valuable to say, because they are incapable of thinking honestly or feeling earnestly. They group over the preparation of a manuscript sermon they shall be able to deliver in a rotund voice, and they go to church and read it off in a perfunctory way to an inattentive congregation. One such sermon even is more than a patient audience ought to be called on to endure on a Sunday. It takes away the solemn impression of worship, and sets men's thoughts, unchained by the preacher's words, roving after things remote from the religious exercises Instead of the minister's asking sympathy for his mind's strain in getting it up, the sympathy belongs to his hearers.

A man who has much to say, all of which he regards as of the highest importance, it he has the gift of expression, will not find it difficult or irksome to put his thoughts into words, nor will he spend precious time in selecting them as if he was gathering stones for a mosaic. His style does not trouble him too much: he is not over-worried about the literary finish of his sentences, and he does not tremble with fear of literary criticism. He thinks only of saying what he wishes to declare in such a way that it shall command the attention, govern the convictions, and control the life of his hearers The best preaching-that is, the most effec-

tive for its purpose-is always of this sort. Is the Rev. Dr. Swing really in earnest Does he believe that he has something to tell men it is for their eternal good they should hear? If he is, and if he does so feel, he will never gobble, no matter how many times he preaches, and he will not complain of the trouble he lays out on his sermons. But, thinking as he does, we congratulate his hearers that he is going to cut down the number of them. Of the sermons of preachers who are at a loss to get together in six days what they shall say in thirty or forty minutes on Sunday, we certainly have too many, and the mind of the man who is exed by the preparation of such a discourse either needs rest, or his zeal has become so cold that he ought to stop preaching until he has fired it up. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, and editors have plenty of inspiration and stimulus in their work, and push it forward without fretting over the labor. Why does not the Rev. Dr. Swing pursue his task with equal vigor, and, like them, find his reward in the results accomplished? They are after earthly ends, perhaps, but he is supposed to be accumulating

The Afghan Uprising.

The massacre of the British Resident and his followers in Cabul is fraught with issue of gravity. It reveals in the strongest light the impracticable character of the Afghan warrior caste, and the precarious authority of their nominal ruler. It explains much that looked suspicious in the conduct of SHERE ALI; it lays bare the blunders in the treaty of Gandamak, and it must entail a new and different policy on the Indian Gov ernment in its dealings with the Pathan tribes on its northwest frontler. If those half savage mountaineers cannot be co erced by treaties, the policy of British power will be to crush them into subjection and

annex their country once for all. We have derived but little help toward the better understanding of the Afghans of our day from the copious discussions regarding their race relationships. It matters little whether we ascribe an Aryan or a Semitic origin to the fighting clans which constitute the dominant element in the loosely organized communities between the Hindou Koosh and the Solyman range. For any practical purpose it is far more pertinent to fix their place in the scale of civilization than to determine whether they are descendants of the Ten Tribes, wholly or in part deported from Samaria to the furthest bounds of the Assyrian empire, or whether they represent the last wave of Aryan migration from the table land of Iran. Not whence they came, but what they are, is the question, and this is better answered by the random notes of a chance traveller or some unpretentious tale of Comte DE GOBINEAU than by elaborate disquisitions from the headquarters of an expeditionary force.

Alike in its admirable and its atrocious features, the Darwinian theory of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, finds its consummate exponent in the Afghan predatory chief. He has the untamable spirit of the Bedouin, but he is far more sanguinary, and thus finds it easy to govern by terror the peaceful folk of towns. He is as sensitive to affront and as vindictive as a Malay, and his revenges are carried on through generations, like the blood feuds of Corsica. He is as brave as the Sikhs or the Mahrattas, but much less capable of discipline. There is in his composition a curious mixture of desperate valor and low cunning, the lion's skin, in this case, being constantly eked out with the fox's. Unlike the noble races of the American red men, whose affections are no less tenacious than their hatreds, the Afghan shows himself implacable to his foes and treacherous to his friends. In a word, they have the beauty and the ferocity of beasts of prey. and seem predestined to hunt or to be hunted. They have sometimes been com-Sheering at the "bloody shirt" will not pared to European mountaineers, but they punteract the effect of scenes like this, share none of the Swiss or Tyrolese or Basque virtues, except the passionate devo-

Neither have they anything in common with the Magyars, except their analogous place in the social structure as an alien caste of warrior nobles, superposed on the trading element in the towns and on the farming

population. Another judicrously false analogy is suggested by the term feudal as applied to the non-organization of the Alghan military class. The feudal system was a miracle of cohesion and subordination compared with the state of things which has existed in Afghanistan during the past half century. Outside of the single tribe to which the ruling family belongs, the Afghan soldier recognizes no ground of fealty, except convenience and self-interest, toward the descendants of Dost Mohammed. The latter's life was one long and desperate struggle for existence; so was his son, Shere ALI's, and so in all probability will be his grandson, YAKOOB KHAN'S. Their miscalled subjects will do nothing for love, and very little for fear. They can be bribed, however, to do anything except to sanction a serious mutilation of the national territory, or to tolerate the semblance of a foreign master in their capital.

In the light of the recent outbreak and of its precise counterpart forty years ago, we can interpret much that seemed obscure in the negotiations with Afghan rulers. We can see now why a subsidy has been an indispensable factor in every alliance concluded with the unstable occupant of the Afghan throne. We can see, too, that SHERE ALI was justified in his persistent refusal to receive a permanent English mission at Cabul on the ground of his inability to protect it. We can understand why both YAKOOB KHAN and his father vehemently urged the Indian Government to guarantee their personal authority against domestic violence Equally intelligible is the retrocession of Candahar against the urgent remonstrances of military authorities. YAKOOB KHAN, it seems, succeeded in convincing the Viceroy's representatives that his position would be utterly untenable at Cabul if the ancient Afghan capital remained in foreign hands. Moreover, the leading principle of British policy had been to favor the creation of a strong semi-independent power in Afghanistan rather than to break up the monarchy into half a dozen insignificant States, owing allegiance to India, but entailing heavy burdens on her treasury.

It is plain that the next attempt to solve the Afghan problem must be undertaken on different principles. It would be folly to reoccupy Candahar, to enter Cabul, to hang a score or two of ringleaders and then withdraw, leaving a new Resident to be killed the moment the British forces had crossed the frontier. Neither British interests nor those of YAKOOB KHAN would be served by such a course. Notwithstanding the curious assertion of the London Times that the massacre will involve no change in the Viceroy's policy, it needs no prophet to fortell that the next English mission in Cabul will be furnished with a guard adequate for its protection. And if the presence of a British army in the capital alienates from the ruler the affections of his subjects, so much the worse for YAKOOB KHAN. Moreover, the notion that a strong and well-compacted State can be fashioned out of Pathan materials will not be likely to survive the rude lessons of experience. But for this widespread though ill-grounded opinion, there is little doubt that the counsels of Lord NAPIER and Gen. HAMLEY would have been followed six months ago. They did not hesitate to advocate the permanent retention of Candahar, although they conceded that this step would probably compel the occupation of Herat also. Such measures would be tantamount in their ultimate outcome to an annexation of the whole country.

It may be that the British Government will not avow its change of attitude, but in one way or another it will find means to coerce and crush the Afghan, and to fortify its hold on the natural bulwark of India.

Abetting Tyranny.

The point is well taken by one of our Tammany contemporaries that "If Mr. Cooper tried to enact the tyrant, Mr. ROBINSON must be held to have abetted the

We condemn as strongly as Tammany the action of Gov. Robinson in approving of

Mayor Cooper's arbitrary conduct. We differ most decidedly with Gov. ROBINson on the right of an accused person to be heard by counsel, and on the right of trial by jury. If we are right, however, the

lovernor will be overruled by the courts. Wrong as we esteem Gov. Robinson on these points, still, on the whole, we would rather see him reflected than to see Mr. CORNELL in his place.

A Cape Town despatch gives the entirely credible information that "CETYWAYO is still at large;" but it adds the information, which may not be quite as credible, that "on the 19th of August he had only two followers." The gradual reductions effected in the Zulu King's army by the Cape Town despatches are among he marvels of modern warfare. He started with 40,000 warriors; after the first battle the despatches reduced these to 30,000; after the second battle, to 25,000, and so the process of diminution went on, until a fortnight ago he had only a few hundred left, then a few score and now exactly two fellowers. The next news will perhaps effect a reduction to one; but after that we do not see how the process is to continue very long, unless they begin on minus quantitles.

Why should not the Republicans next year adopt on a large scale JIM BLAINE'S device of free beans as a bait for voters? We should then find, in the history of American politics, th hard cider campaign of 1840 supplemented by the bean dinner campaign of 1880,

One of the most remarkable spots that has ever appeared on the streaked disk of Jupiter be seen with telescopes of moderate power. It is in shape a very eccentric ellipse. being seven or eight times broader than long and it lies south of the southern equatorial belt, making a sharp contrast with the white expanse around it. This spot made its appearance several months ago, and it has before been briefly noticed in THE SUN. A close inspection reveals some remarkable things about it. In the first place its color, a light marcon, differs strikingly from that of any other part of the disk, although resembling the purplish hue of the northern belt. This color is so pronounced that it immediately strikes the eye even of one who is unaccustomed to the use of a telescope. It is not flery, but somewhat resembles the red glow observed in clots of molten metal when

cooling. The position of the spot is hardly less remarkable than its color. There is a striking difference in the tint of the two equatorial belts, the northern being of a reddish purple, and the southern gray. Curiously enough the great spot adjoins the southern belt instead of the one that it most resembles in color, and this gives it a striking appearance of isolation. It is as if a piece of the orthern belt had been carried across its gray neighbor, and thrown down upon the white surface far beyond it, undergoing at the same

ime a considerable change of hue. The enormous size of the strange spot is another marvellous circumstance, especially when it is remembered that it made its appearance quite suddenly, and, as may be inferred from

the history of previous great spots on Jupiter, is liable to disappear with equal swiftness. A simple measurement shows that this spot probably covers not less than sixty million square miles, an area far exceeding that of all the con-

tinents and islands of our globe combined. Another peculiar feature is the seeming repulsion between the spot and the great south belt. In the longitude of the spot there is a perceptible narrowing of the belt, and a bending away from the neighborhood of the spot, as if in obedience to some repellant force. If the spot were assumed to be the culminating point of an extensive elevation of the planet's surface, this appearance might be accounted for by the tipping of the belt in passing across one face of the elevation.

What this great spot is and precisely what form of physical activity it represents are questions to which astronomers would probably hesitate to give a decided answer.

The two teams of transatlantic cricketers opened work here last week in slashing style. Daft's English professional eleven, in Toronto, have defeated with entire case two successive wenty-twos, one representing native Canadians and the other the grafts from old-country stock. Here in New York the Irish amateurs have astonished even the St. George's, who are of unfamiliar with like experiences. cellent batting and good scores of Messrs. W. Hone, Sr., BROUGHAM, JEFFREY HONE, and N. Howe were well supplemented by the excelent bowling of Messrs. Hamilton and Exham, against which Mr. J. R. MOORE was the only player of the St. George's who made a proracted stand in both innings. The moral of this first game of the Irish players seems to be that the home club would have made a less one-sided contest by playing with fifteen men nstead of eleven-not so much in materially increasing their own score as in keeping down hat of the Irish players through a more thickly populated field. Indeed, it would seem to have required eighteen players on the American side to have made the game at all even. The career of conquest by the two transatlantic teams will probably continue this week.

So far as Weston's health and legs are concerned, he seems to be in good trim for another great walk; but how will he get along without ASTLEY? If he could send over and have ASTLEY come, the chances would be enormous of his keeping the belt; but it is yet to be spiring presence of ASTLEY. It is true, he has prought over ASTLEY's picture, but that isn't ASTLEY.

The Irish journals contain long and animated accounts of the great Galway leap, of which we made mention some days since. It seems to have revived the memory of those feats of the Galway Blazers which LEVER mmortalized in his "Harry Lorrequer" and 'Charles O'Malley," and MAXWELL in his Wild Sports of the West;" and to have excited no small interest among our rising fox hunters of Newport and Long Island. The two gentle men who made the wager are both Blazers-Mr BODKIN of Quarrymount, a son of a former M P. for the county, and Mr. Joyce, the son of a gentleman also of fortune and position in Gal way. Mr. Bodkin, who keeps a small pack of rounds, wagered £50 that his whip, on a horse of his called Droneen, would pound Mr. Joycz on his brother-in-law Mr. O'NEILL Power's horse Ruction; that is, would take a leap that Mr. JOYCE would not take.

The first jump taken was down a railway embankment of twenty-five feet descent to the track, with a similar rise on the other side. Drongen took the down leap, but failed in six trials to mount the embankment. On the seventh he succeeded in clambering up. Mr. JOYCE took the jump and mounted the embankment on the first trial. It was then proposed by Mr. Joyce to try a similar feat with a descent of fifty feet, but the populace, who were present in vast crowds, interfered. Droneen was then ridden at a six-foot three-inch cope-and-dashed wall, but refused it; Mr. Joycu cleared it without a touch of the iron, winning the wager amid enthusiastic cheers.

This feat naturally recalls many other daring exploits of the same kind in the same district Some sixty years ago a wager of £500 was laid that no one would be found to leap over the west bridge of Galway at a certain point, a descent of seventy feet at full tide. The wager was accepted by Mr. JOHN KILBOY, the proprie tor of a well-known sporting hotel in the town who at the appointed hour and place appeared mounted on his black mare Moll. The party making the wager, however, withdrew on a forfeit of £200. About the same time a Mr. EARLE of Athenry, in the County of Galway, rode for a heavy wager over the bridge of Ath lone, a descent of fifty feet to the Shannon, and was carried safely to the banks. On another ocasion, not more than twenty years ago, M JOHN DENNIS, Master of the Galway Blazers rode his horse Heart of Oak for £300 over the race course of Rahasue without spur, saddle or bridle, guiding his horse with his whip at rac ing speed and clearing five five-foot double stone walls. Nor have these feats of daring been confined to Galway. In the town of Waterford, the late rather notorious Marquis of WATERFORD, whose pranks during a visit to New York some thirty years ago many will remember, rode his horse Blueskin up the steps of the Waterford Hotel, in through the hall and out of the back window-a jump of twenty-five

Persons owning or renting houses in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Tabernacle may s well be preparing themselves for a new Sunday sensation. It seems that there is a dissenting preacher of noble family in London, the Hon. J. K. FALCONER, who rides to chapel every Sunday morning on a bicycle, escorted by a host of pious and muscular young parish ioners-also on bicycles. TALMAGE must have leard of the Hon. J. K. FALCONER while he was in London; he may have seen him. Naturally he must have instituted a mental comparison between the Hon, J. K. FALCONER's legs and his own legs, to the disadvantage of the former. Naturally, too, he must have seen in fancy the horror depicted in the faces of the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE and young Brother Chosny, when he should first speed by them, amid the cheers of the Brooklyn populace, on his flying velocipede. Let the secular bievelists look to their laurels.

Locomotive Driving Wheels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of rour correspondents has evidently made a mistake re-rarding the speed of a locomotive and the measurement of the diameter and circumference of a circle. The circumference of a circle the diameter of which is 5)4 feet, is found to be 17 2787 feet, instead of 17 2088, a

rour correspondent has it.

Now, a wheel the diameter of which is 5% feet, does ot require to revolve six times every second to trave ne mile in one minute, but only 5.0020 revolutions per cond.

Six revolutions per second of a 554-feet wheel would frive a locationive 0.220.332 feet every 60 seconds, which is 940.322 feet more than one mile. I have not seen locomotives with driving wheels exceeding 55 feet in diameter; and is my memory is not as fault, when the Hudson River Hailroad was first opened I saw locometives on Guarroad with 8 and 10-feet driving wheels. A locomotive with 10-inch cylinders and 55 to 8 feet driving wheels and a steam pressure of 103 to 159 poinds to the square inch, the valves being "wide open," could be attack considerable speed.

BROOKLYS, Sept. 13.

Mr. Gould's Munificence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The culo gium of Jay Gould's munificence toward the Memphis aufferers in today's Sex is good; but why the Most High and every one else should praise him is smore than I, a simple man, can understand. Has he done more than his duty ! What is five or ten thousand dollars to a man his duty! What is five or ten thousand dollars to a man worth millions, even supposing the gift to be pure, heartfelt charity, which we trust it is, instead of a hid for notoriety! How many poor working women and men have given their last five or left carts, which is more to them given their last five or left carts, which is more to them noting of the Most High praising them for five the control of the most life of the state of the control of the most life of the control of the widow's mits. I am afraid we are any to extol the rich for what they give, and neglect to speak one word of praise to the poor who give their last cent, like the widow described so beautifully by our Lord.

New York, Sept. 13.

He is Eligible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would you inform me whether an Israelite born in this country can become a President of the United States?

A CONSTANT READER.

Yes, if he is elected. There is no constitutional obstacle in his way.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The situation in Afghanistan is extremely grave and promises to result in serious complications. It differs very materially from that which prevailed when Major Cavagnari, acting under instructions conveyed to Lord Lytton by the home Government, proceeded to demand of Shere All the establishment of a Residency at Cabul. Then England was fully prepared for the result, and was in readiness to push a force of occupation as far as Cubul itself if it should prove necessary. The Ameer knew very well that if he consented to permit a British Resident to take up his quarters in his carital, he would lose the confidence of his people, whom he could not cajole with terms and specious explanations of the meaning of the step, and that he could insure neither the safety of the Resident nor his

England had to have a scientific frontier as theoretic private necessity of Lord Beacons-field's policy, and the war ensued. All experience of Afghan history was cast to the winds Yakoob Khan was dragged into a treaty which placed him in precisely the position that his father had foreseen and tried to avoid for himself; he was led to commit an act which made his people look upon him as a mere tool of England, and thus weakened and shorn of his authority and influence he was intrusted with the task of maintaining an agreement in every way obnoxious to and detested by his subjects Major Cavagnari, thoroughly versed in Indian affairs, was dazzled at the offer of the Resi dency, a position very nearly equivalent to that of a Viceroy, and with a handful of domestic military he established himself in Cabul. The result came only too quickly. The Ameer was powerless, distrusted if not detested by his people, who were in addition exasperated by their various sufferings, by cholera, the scarcity of food, and the impoverishment of their re-sources entailed by the campaign just ended. The true story of what occurred is not ye known, but it will have little of novelty in it for the student of Anglo-Indian history. On the previous occasion England was pre-

pared, having deliberately provoked the war for a definite purpose. Now she is taken wholly by surprise. The campaign had been concluded in a very slovenly manner, and as soon as it was known that Yakoob would accept the bribe of an assured income and the ostensible support of the Indian Government as his father's successor, there was observable an in-decent haste in the direction of economy. The pressure from the home Government from considerations of the budget was irresistible and every effort was put forth to get out of Afchanistan as cheaply as possible, particularly as new and enormous expenses in Zululan were distracting the British taxpayer. The consequence was that the troops and the whole paraphernalia of the army of occupation were withdrawn as rapidly as possible A movement now in the direction of Cabul can be effected only after the most harass ing delays and under conditions the mos unfavorable. The senson of the year, the lack of available forces, the absence of supply trains and the general disaffection certain to ensue among the hill tribes, are only a few of the obstacles to be encountered.

It is no wonder that there should be anxiety and alarm in England, particularly since the avenging of the massacre of Major Cavagnari and his household is but a small part of the general consideration involved. It is a grave charge to bring against Russia-that of having incited the outbreak at Cabul; but there is un fortunately too good reason for believing it to be true. Russian emissaries were openly busy about Shere All to the day of his death, and they had no little to do with keeping that ruler in countenance. If there is anything for which Russia is ready, in spite of her domestic trouble in spite of her difficulty with China, and in spite the new aspect of her relations in southern Europe and in Asia Minor, it is to test the validity of Lord Beaconsfield's scientific frontier At any rate, the most interesting question that concerns the powers of Europe to-day is this: Under what conditions will Great Britain assume to establish a new Government that shall

include Herat and the Balkhs? There comes a not unexpected sequel to the account published a week or two since of the excursion party on board the Nijni Novgorod. The worthy Captain of that vessel, it will be recollected, telegraphed his Government a cheerful narrative of how pleasantly everything was going on, and pictured his Nihilist guests as playful creatures who were enthusiastic over their prospective change of scene and climate. He now telegraphs from his destination Saghallen, that he has had a prosperous and comfortable voyage, and that on his arrival he had but four sick people on hand, and they were suffering from ophthalmia. Simultaneously, a correspondent writes from Vienna that of the whole number of unhappy creatures embarked at Odessa, one-third succumbed to the tortures of the voyage. No infamy that Russian rivilization has matured can equal this of the Nimi Novgorod. The whole story is a curious example of the methods of government in Russia, and of the bollowness, baseness, hypocrisy and rottenness of her whole system. Dispassionate observers will find it an interesting subject of study in a sociological way-the affectation of civilization, the gravity, formality, and perfunctoriness of the official liars, and the imperturbable seriousness with which the actors move through the whole infamous farce. Take it for all in all this should be an excellent

time to advertise America in Europe. The States have their troubles; but what a very Valley of Utopia their condition presents to day when compared with that of most European countries. Great Britain has nothing to eat three wars on hand, and a commercial calam Russia has Nihilism, Panslavism, and England: Germany has Bismarck; and look which way one may one sees nothing but in stability, distrust, and uncertainty. In the United States there is also a good deal of uncertainty, but it is of the periodic kind, which Mr. Herbert Spencer's followers hold to be most salutary and wholesome, and, like the measles in that ailment's effects upon the numan system, vastly conducive to the sanity and prosperity of the whole body politic. Political bouleversements are the safety valves of a republic and serve for the emission of all its accumulations of evil humors and noxious

Perhaps the most profitable discussion so far of what is known in London as the "silly sea son" is that of the "professional beauties." This includes the whole of that class of wome whose names and clothes are interminably figuring in the newspapers in the reports of the races, cricket matches, flower shows, and all the other regular occasions of public display One never hears of their husbands, except per chance when it is recounted that his Highness the Prince of Wales has invited him self to breakfast with one of them and then the gentleman is mentioned as having remained at home. The Saturday Review draws a peculiar picture of the professional beauty, of her rela tion to the photographer, and of the importance attached to her by the fashionable journals which show more concern over the blowing of her precious nose than they do over an engagement at the Cape. It says:

ment at the Cape. It saws:

Old-fashioned people marvel much at the homage paid to the prefessional beauties in society. If one of them stays at the house of a hion hunting old peer she is taken in to dinner by her host, in precedence of lantes of far superior rank. Her wishes are new as to the arrangements and amusements of the whole party, and everything is made subservient to her whims. She generally has a little court of ladies and gentlemen in waiting; and, if you invite her to your house, you must ask some of these to meet her, or she will be bored and sulky. When you have succeeded in persanding a beauty to stay with you, you must of course be prepared to take the education of the ended of the season of these to meet her, or she will be bored and sulky. When you have succeeded in persanding a beauty to stay with you, you must of course be prepared to take the education of the subsequence of the statistic of the education of the subsequence of the statistic of the education. It less interesting, the statisticales and look beaution. It less interesting, the statistic amusement is simply to now herself in grace. Old attitudes and look beaution. It less interesting, the statisticales he suffer the subsequence of the subsequence is shirt collars, and by iltrowing a glassiul of champagne at an admirer on the opposite, side of the table. She hards peaches, which have cost you a shilling a piece, at the heads of her triends, scrambles with her neighbor at table, and breaks one of your best dessert plates. But you must not mind, this is merely the lattle fee of the free to professional. She proposes a ride, and astonishes the inhabitants of your well conducted and quiet village by riding one of your horses through it at full gailop, accompanied by her court, whom she compels to ride at the same page. She volunteers to drive your phacton or four-in-hand, and will think it a good joke to drive into somebody or somebody or

from the pleasantries of your pretty guest, but perhans you would scarcely feel so satisfied if you were aware that she was at that moment engaged in paying private visits to the resons of each of your made visitors, making an apple pie bed for one, pumading the spenge of another, sewing up the might shift of a third, pappering the pullows of a fourth, and so on.

It is pleasant to derive from so high an author ity such information of the freedom that charcterizes society among the upper ten thousand. and to find how truly natural, unaffected, and unstilted is the atmosphere that surrounds the daily life of the aristocracy of England.

THE CLERGY OF THE HOLY GREEK CHURCH.

It has been a thousand times put on record that ignorance, greediness, and immerality are the characteristic features of the clergy of the Greek Church in Russia. But to render them ustice, it is proper to admit that with the general progress of the Czar's subjects they also are much changed, though against their own will, being touched by the spirit of the age. It s an undisputable fact that they are amazingly far behind the other educated classes of Russia which in truth differ from them as much as the men of the modern ages do from the men of the

middle ages. The Russian clergy have no excuse for their legraded position. During the long period of seven centuries they held in their hands their own fate as well as that of their country. the introduction of Christianity into Kieff till the time of Peter the Great, the clergy were the only educated class in Russia; they were the sole teachers and moral guides of the people for generation after generation. If they have chosen a careless and sluggish life, and kept the people in the deepest ignorance, it is on this account that their popular influence is lost, and that their power in the State has disappeared.

When Peter the Great mounted the throne, he realized at once that in order to guarantee his country from indolence and darkness he had first of all to liberate it from the yoke of the clergy. This he did, in spite of furious anathemas, and of conspiracies and revolts instigated by the holy men. Peter abolished the title and powers of the Patriarch, who had been the despotic chief of the Russian Church, and in its stead he created a Holy Synod, composed o Bishops appointed by the Czar, who himself then became the real head of the church. Then European learning was transplanted into Russia and intrusted to lay teachers, who became the intellectual and moral guides of the people

Russian history does not make mention of any great or brilliant clergymen. There is story of a priest who turned merchant, and justified the change on this ground: "After mature trial I found out that I was a philoso pher, and so I left the priesthood and went into trade." Another pope, Father Abbakum, be-came renowned for his ability to wrestle sucessfully with the tamed bears, and to fight not ess successfully with the bears' leaders. Then there was an ambitious Patriarch, Nikon, who by his imprudent edicts created a schism (the Old Believers) that has disturbed the pea the country for centuries. He was not satisfied to see the Czar prostrate before him—he was fo usurping the Czar's powers; but Alexis and the Boyards were too much for him. Bishop Gregory was a prelate of another type. Upon meet ing the Empress Catherine on her famous voy age through the country, he addressed her in a flattering speech, for which he was at once re warded with the mitre of Metropolitan. He said: "We will gladly leave it to astronomers to argue that the earth goes around the sun, but we see that our sun is going around our land." A Metropolitan ventured to give some advice to Czar Nicholas, but was rebuked in these indignant words: "Pope (priest), it is enough for you to know your own parish.'

For the last half century the most able and successful students of the theological colleges have been encouraged to enter the university and to abandon the clerical career. Naturally the pulpits of the Russian churches are filled with mediocrities, crude scholars and poor preachers.

Having no regular salary, the clergy are thrown on their own skill for their subsi and as marriage is obligatory upon all Russian priests, making a living fer their families (which are proverbially large) becomes a question of paramount importance. In this struggle for daily bread the clergy have acquired an unenviable reputation. The peasants say: "The pope has greedy eyes and big, grasping hands." The extortions are almost incredible. The Golos gives this example: "A peasant was about to leave his village and to settle in a neighboring one, where he was going to marry a girl; but he could not do this without a certificate from the pricet. The pricet said: 'I will give you a certificate, but not before you make to me all my loss by your going away. Now, I lose what I would charge you for your wedding, say ten roubles. Then, your wife will bring you, say, seven children, whose baptism would bring me seven and a half roubles and seven towels at twenty kopecks each, and for each of seven prayers I would receive in addi tion twenty kopecks. Further, of seven children, four surely would die, and for each burying I should charge one rouble. Then, your daughter would marry, and I should charge one rouble for her certificate. Perhaps your son would marry; but, well, let us drop your son as a possible soldier. Now you ought to pay me 21 roubles 30 kopecks; but, to make it an even amount, 20 roubles will do.' The priest was finally induced to give the certificate for 10 roubles.

In spite of their skill at exaction the clergy find it hard to make a good living, and some of them resort to other business. The New Times "In a village of the province of Tulsk a says: pope did double duty as preacher and banker. He oppressed his parishioners, and somehow his house was burned down. He built a new house, and this was set on fire as soon as it was finished. Then the pope took in the situation and rented a house, but even this was set on fire. By so many fires the pope-banker was purified, and at last gave up banking."

The Russian clergy are peculiar people in all respects. Their ugly long robes make them scarecrows for the village children. Their pockets are said to be bottomiess. Their schooling. which lasts for fifteen years, is conducted on a curriculum of the middle ages, it doesn't comprise one study of use in common life. Their long poring over the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and old Slavonic languages perverts at last their native tongue, and makes their speech unintelligible to all mortals except those of their own caste, as that of the old Roman augurs is said to have been. Under the influence of monk teachers, and, being isolated from society during the long school years, they acquire peculiarly awkward manners that have become proverbial.

This is but a faint picture of the Russian clergy. Hated by the peasants, ridiculed by the merchants, and despised by the nobility they form a close corporation of their own, and so perpetuate their peculiarities. As an illustration of this: Suppose a young theological graduate of twenty-five years in search of a parish. He finds one, but he cannot get it uness he will marry his predecessor's daughter. who may be 35 or 40 years old and as ugly as sin, with half a dozen brothers and sisters. The young priest and the old maid with a parish strached to her never hesitate to declare, in answer to the question asked during the sol emn ceremony of matrimony, that they choose each other of their own free will.

A Question Easily Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have a iend who is in the habit of spending a dollar or two of s Saturday evening in some saloon drinking, &c. I have advised him to stay at home and invest the money in a lottery ticket. Which would you advise? J. G. P.

Neither. Let him put the money in the savings bank, or buy books with it, or give it to his mother.

A Startling Meteorological Proposition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Thurs. lay's Suy "P." says that the temperance people over in Newark prayed long and loud for rain, and the result wa most beautiful day. That was because they addressed their prayers to the wrong quarter. St. Paul says that the devil has control of the weather (Ephesians i. 2). Had they directed their appeal to the latter individual, it might have been heard.

BROOMLYN, Sept. 12. SUNBRAMS.

-The new Iron tabernacle on the Methodist camp ground at Martha's Vineyard cost \$10,000, and will

est 4,000 persons -Church building in Duluth has not been

a success. There are eleven churches in the place, only five of which are now used for religious purposes. -Bishop Snow, Expounder of Unfulfilled

Prophecy and Standard Bearer of the Church of Mount Zion, makes announcement that he is " no chariatan." -Many of the favorite Sankey hymns have been translated recently into the Hindonstance language by the Rev. Issue Fieldbrave, the native paster of the

church at Lucknow, India. -The Reformer and Jewish Times says that by actual calculation there are in the United States eleven Jewish ministers without pulpits and fourteen congregations without ministers.

-A Baptist clergyman, who for six months has been at work as Sunday school missionary in Penn-sylvania, says: "The fact is that most of our churches are lamentably mefficient." -" Mamma, why do they pass those corn-

poppers round for?" was the query of a little maides who had not been in the habit of going to church, and to whom church collections were a mysterious novelty. -The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington is in great financial stress, and will have to be sold unless a respectable sum can be raised with which to pay a part of the debt of \$30,000. -At the Sea Cliff camp meeting the old-

fashioned camp idea was carried out by pitching a tent on the ground under the roof of the great tabernacle. The fact that the roof is almost as leaky as a sieve had something to do with this. -The ladies of the Congregational church at Marysville, Ohio, had extraordinary luck with the cookery book they published. It brought them \$3,500 for

their church debt, which they say is better than though they had secured the services of Brother Kimbail. -An old lady who had two watches was in

All Old into y who had two was taken up. She said she thought the Lord would not approve of her kesping both these time pieces, when one would be enough, So she put the best one, which was worth about \$250, into the collection box. -Prof. Patton has accepted the pastorate of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and will be installed this evening. The theological semi nary in which he is a professor has begun a new term, with an increased number of students. Prof. Patton's

call to London had the effect of stirring up both semi-nary and church to settle his salary, which was in both concerns largely in arrears

—Brother Fulton's congregation in the Brooklyn Rink last Sunday enjoyed among other advan-tages, that of having an abundance of elbow room. The vast edifice was about one-quarter full. Brother Pulton preached two practical sermons, full of Gospel truth and free from partisan controversy. He purposes to continu

the use of the Rink as late in the season as the weather will permit, whether the people come or not.

-The Clason avenue Presbyterians, in Brooklyn, want to call the Rev. Dr. Herrics Johnson to be their pastor. But that gentleman respect/hily declines the honor, preferring to remain at Auburn Theological Seminary, where he has a comfortable professorship The Clason avenue people are thus left without any par-ticular minister on whom to centre their liopes, and are

looking in various directions for a man sufficiently em nent to fill their pulpit. -The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church in Chicago, which owes more than a thousand dollars for each member, is going to try the "Uncle Tom's Cabia" business as a means of raising money. The religious com-pany which has mastered this semi-religious drama is to give a number of performances in the church building for the benefit of the fund for the payment of the debt. Some persons are unsparing in their denunciations of this en-deavor. One Western correspondent of an Eastern relig-ious paper mourns that the church will thus be made a

—In the belief that a religious persecution is now imminent in France, some Catholics and Royalists have united in a scheme for emigrating to the island of Papua, there to found an essentially Catholic coi The venture is to be under the direction of M. de Breu Marquis de Roys, and the form of government adopt will be a monarchy, with M. de Breuit himself as the first king. The fugitives made an attempt to sail from Havra, but the authorities forbade the departure of the vessel, which is now at Finshing, with the Stars and Stripes sub-

stituted for the blue and white flag of the Virgin. -A colored pastor in Georgia has introduced a novel service which pleases his people. The congregation forms into procession in single file, each member carrying a big stone on top of his head. The mimster carries a hymn book and the great sulpst Ribbs. Thus equipped the procession marches around the church even times, chanting a plaintive dirge all the time. The ides is taken from the marching of the Israelites at the siege of Jericho. But it falls considerably short of the Jericho idea, for the result of the procession around that city was the tumbling down of the walls.

-The name of Spurgeon will this morning draw crowds to the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and this evening to Association Hall in this city. It is the Rev. James A. Spurgeon who has come, and not the great Charles. He is the assistant of his brother Charles, and attends to the pastoral work and the visiting among the sick and poor. He generally administers the ordinance of baptism. He is a gentleman of pleasing personal presence, and although he has never achieved the reputation for eloquence which has long been the portion of Charles Spurgeon, he is an able and gifted preacher. He will take an extended tour through this country, and will probably be heard in the pulpius of

the principal cities. From here he will go to Philadelp -It is boldly stated by the friends of Mr. Charles Demond of Boston that the present arrest of that gentleman is a piece of spite on the part of some of the members of the Missionary Association, whose funds be sent astray. It was agreed to let him go West and try his fortune again, but when he was ready to go the arrest was sprung upon him. The troubles consequent on Mr. De-mond's detaication have been the cause of bitter contreversy in the Board. Some gentlemen who had been his riends were requested to take back sents because they had not kept their eyes open to prevent his mismacage ment. They regarded this as a personal affront, and the controversy was kept alive. Demond has no money, and all the squeezing that can be practised on him will not benefit the depleted treasury of the association. From his appearance Mr. Demond is one of the last men whe would be supposed to misappropriate missionary funds He is a gray-heired gentleman of about sixty years, with nt smile and most courteous ma

-Missionary Charles R. Mills reports from Fung Chow, China, that he has been taking a twenty-day pedestrian tour of observation of the mission work in Eastern Shantung. In the way of encour agement he says that the people are more points to the missionaries than they formerly were, and do not call hem "foreign devils." He also says that the nauve belpers are growing in grace and in efficiency. He has baptized several persons, and introduced in a number of places the same international Stunday school lessons which are used in our Sunday schools. But he is discouraged by finding a very meagre amount of spirituality among the Chinese converts, and he is especially dis-turbed by the loose way in which they observe the Lord's Day. At Sako a church member was working on a threshing floor close by the church while the Sunday nembers seemed to regard it as no great offence. Yet of the whole Mr. Mills regards the condition of missionary work as hopeful.

-The Baptist brethren who statedly do the discussing at the Monday meetings are so thoroughly reinvigorated by their summer holiday that they are in fine trim to render justice to the subject which will to-morrow be before them. They will to-morrow debate at to the propriety of shutting the doors to the newspaper reporters. Some of the brethren are deeply semilie that the pleasant personalities and the ecclesiastical jokes which they utter in these meetings are not eddying to the public. Reporters who attend such meetings find it at difficult to discern between the sayings which the breth-ren would willingly set before the public and those which they would rather keep to themselves, that they have no option but to give an account of the proceedings as whole. The Baptist ministers should take warning by the fate of the Methodist ministerial meetings. Wass those meetings were thrown open to the public they were intensely interesting, and people read with great avidity the accounts of the sparkling debates and the cloquent lokes. But when the doors were closed upon the reports ers, the meetings fell into a state of such dismat duines that only a few of the elderly Methodists cared about go

-Even though Talmage's Presbyteria brethren in Brooklyn go for him tooth and unil, the es centric parson has a run of good luck on both sales of the water. On the other side he has had during his season of rest as many lecture engagements as he could fill He has been the great of Canon Wilberforce, and has been introduced to some of the most eminent personage in England. On this side of the Atlantic the financia affairs of the Tabernacle have taken a new turn, in such a direction as to assure the freedom of the establishment from any pecuniary embarrassment. The new treasurer, Dr. H. A. Tucker, is agreat improvement on any of the previous incumbents of the office. He is a gentle-man of high social position, liberat culture, and large resources. He runs a cottage at Martha's Vineyard, which was conspictions for its dazzling embellishments in the recent illumination of that headquarters of rural soddiness. The domine will sail for home on the 20th of this back. nonth, and when he returns be will be greeted by h friends with a grand reception. Expert ecclesiastical jurists say that the synod will not stuitly used by hav-ing anything to do with the appeal of the brethren wha want to reopen the trial of Talmage. Having been one equitted, he cannot again be tried for the same offence, or acries of offences. Furthermore, it is now definitely conceded by some of the highest authorities, as it is clearly iaid down in the Book of Discipline, that Presbytery had in the first instance, no right to take up matters which had by the statute of limitation become outlawed